

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

Successor to the Democrat-Advance.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

VOL. 7, NO. 76.

AUSTIN.

The Senate Meets in Morning Session, but Adjourns Until the Afternoon for Work.

Report of the Committee on Penitentiaries Received and an Executive Session Held.

Confirmation of a Long List of Notaries Appointed for Tarrant County.

The House Adopts Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Representative Adams.

The Land Bill Considered in the Afternoon—Legislative Notes and Gossip.

Special to the Gazette.

Austin, March 16.—The senate met and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Honorable A. L. Adams.

In the afternoon Mr. Fleming, from the committee on penitentiaries reported back the bill to erect two more penitentiaries with a majority and a minority report.

Mr. Terrell from the judiciary reported the bill providing that in counties where the stock and fence law has been adopted no election to repeal shall be held within three years.

The senate went into executive session to act on the following appointments and notaries.

Dr. Swearingen to be state health officer; Jno. B. Lubbock to be fish commissioner; Henry Brashear to be clerk of the criminal district court for Harrison county; M. H. Royston to be clerk of the criminal district court for Tarrant county; Dr. M. Salm to be clerk of the blind asylum.

The following notaries for Tarrant county were confirmed: J. T. Morehead, H. E. Valentine, E. Booth, R. J. Moore, S. H. Moore, B. F. Laffner, S. S. Morris, A. S. Hayter, G. W. Jones, G. W. Finger, Z. Cetti, C. M. Kane, C. C. Cummings, T. P. Martin, G. W. Alexander, G. Nance, W. L. Aldridge, George Mulkey, Hugh Jennings and C. W. Lamborn.

Adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow at which time the other nominations will be acted on.

House.

On assembling the special committee reported the following resolutions: Your committee to whom was entrusted the duty of formulating an appropriate expression of the sense of the house relative

to the event of the death of Hon. A. L. Adams, representative of the Ninety-fourth district, composed of the counties of Wood and Adams, beg leave in the discharge of duty to submit the following resolutions to-wit:

Resolved, That by the death of Hon. A. L. Adams the state has lost one of the best and best members. He was diligent in the discharge of his duties, ardent in his convictions, unhesitating in his votes, and was also quiet and Christian-like in his demeanor, as to have won in a high degree our confidence and affection, and we sincerely regret his death and gladly bear testimony to his now unrepresented constituents that his honorable and patriotic course as a member of this house was ample proof of the wisdom of their choice and that their confidence in him was well rewarded.

Resolved further, That we tender to the stricken family of our deceased member the sincere sympathies of the house for their great loss, and that representatives D. T. Kearney and S. M. Harrison with W. F. Lambert assistant sergeant-at-arms, be and they are hereby requested to take charge of and accompany the remains of the deceased to his late family residence in Wood county.

Resolved, That a page of the house journal be set apart and suitably inscribed to the memory of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his widow, and that in further token of our respect and esteem, the house adjourn until 3 o'clock, and that we accompany in a body the remains of the deceased to the spot for transfer to the burial place. The resolutions were adopted by a large vote.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following resolution which was also adopted by a large vote: Whereas, the house has learned with deep regret of the sad fact of the death of Mrs. W. L. Thompson, wife of Hon. W. L. Thompson, of Bexar, representative upon this floor, therefore,

Be it resolved by this house, that this legislature tender to the great loss sustained by the distinguished and bereaved husband, and hereby extend to him its sympathy and condolence in this hour of his affliction.

The house then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Fisher called up the joint resolution providing that laborers wages shall not be subject to garnishment except for actual necessities of life. The majority report of the committee was adopted and the bill killed.

The land bill then came up before the special order, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Frank to strike out "lease" in the first section. Mr. Swan made a telling argument in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Beach of Lasalle county, suspected of horse stealing, was taken from his home some days ago. Search was made and his horse found shot dead. It is supposed Beach was shot and thrown into the water-hole. The case is now on trial.

The Mexican Pacific Extension of the Sunset Railway is now graded sixty miles from Piedras Negras and fifteen miles of the track laid. One hundred additional kilometers will be placed in the hands of the grading forces immediately.

gentleman made a strong argument on his side of the question.

Mr. Barrett favored leasing and selling the lands and made a most sensible argument in that line.

Mr. Foster of Limestone advocated very forcibly the amendment and said he was utterly opposed to the lease system. His principal argument, which was argued in a very forcible manner, was that the lease system would enable land monopolies to acquire possession of the lands and thus create in this country a land aristocracy, such as that which is now the curse of England, Ireland and other monarchial countries. His speech was eloquent, forcible and made up of logical reasoning.

Several motions to adjourn were voted down but the house finally, after much confusion, adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Notes.

From a careful canvass this afternoon the house stands in the penitentiary matter as follows: for ratification nineteen, opposed forty-three, non committal ten, absent or not seen twenty-six. As letters come to members on this subject the tide is fast changing and really looks now as if the lease will fall in the house by a very close vote. There is no telling, however, how the final roll call will stand as passing strange things occur here now, even in a night, to which the GAZETTE feels sure Mr. Browning of Wheeler will readily testify. At any rate there will be a hard fight and both metal and staying qualities are essential to the side that wins.

The printing committee will report probably to-morrow on Mr. Nash's resolution, offered early in the session to enlarge the state printing office at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to enable it to do all the state printing. The report will recommend that the said office be left as at present to be conducted under the existing regulations.

Raymond & Company paid in \$42,000.50 on lands to-day, and M. Surratt of Waco paid \$20,000.

The comptroller reported \$12,000 to the account of general revenue and \$5,000 to the school fund.

The city and county authorities are negotiating for land in south Austin upon which to erect a pest-house.

It is certain Austin will have a new postmaster, but who is not yet known.

CORN AND WHEAT.

An Interesting Batch of Statistics From the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, March 16.—An investigation of corn and wheat to March first has been completed by the department of agriculture. It makes stock corn on hand at that date about 580,000,000 bushels or thirty-six per cent. of last year's crop.

Of this 380,000,000 bushels are in the states of the central basin and north Tennessee and 160,000,000 bushels in the middle states.

A comparison with the average stock for the past three years at the same date shows there is scarcely any increase in the West of Middle states. In the South percentage of the crop remaining is 43 instead of 36. Taking all the states together the increased stock is about two per cent.

The seven surplus corn states from Ohio west to Nebraska and Kansas inclusive, had thirty-three per cent. of the crop on hand against twenty-seven per cent. last March and thirty-nine per cent. of the crop of March last when the stocks were 413,000,000 bushels. The present total is about 330,000,000 bushels against 200,000,000 last March.

In Illinois and Iowa the proportion on hand is less than the average of the previous years. In Missouri and Kansas it is greater. The distribution of the quantity already consumed illustrates the rural economy of the different sections. In all the South about one-fifth is used for the feed of man over half for food of work animals and the remainder for feeding swine and cattle. In the West half is used for meat production, and six per cent. for food of man and one-fifth for feeding work animals and a proportion not much larger is shipped to distant markets. The proportion of wheat on hand March first is twenty-eight per cent. of the crop at about 140,000,000 bushels. The proportion of the last five years at that date is nearly the same in the states of the central basin. Total reported on hand is 104,000,000 bushels. The portion remaining in the southern states is twenty-five per cent. instead of twenty-two. In an average of previous years in the Pacific states the percentage is twenty-three instead of the former average of twenty-six per cent. The details of the distribution will be given at length in the March report.

SAN ANTONIO.

St. Patrick's Day to be Celebrated—Man Supposed to be Murdered—Railroads.

Special to the Gazette.

San Antonio, March 16.—The land league Irish-American association and Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate St. Patrick's day by a grand banquet and speeches.

G. W. Beach of Lasalle county, suspected of horse stealing, was taken from his home some days ago. Search was made and his horse found shot dead. It is supposed Beach was shot and thrown into the water-hole. The case is now on trial.

The Mexican Pacific Extension of the Sunset Railway is now graded sixty miles from Piedras Negras and fifteen miles of the track laid. One hundred additional kilometers will be placed in the hands of the grading forces immediately.

IRISH FURY.

An Attempt Made to Blow Up the Government Offices in London by Dynamite.

Great Excitement and Confusion Over the Event Which Threatens a Revolution.

The Action Endorsed by the Leading Irishmen Who Now Live in America.

O'Donovan Rossa Interviewed on the Subject in New York, But is Very Cautious.

Sheridan Says His People Did a Patriotic Deed, But Regrets Their Ill-Success.

London, March 16.—An attempt was made last night at a late hour to blow up the government offices by dynamite.

There is an enormous crowd gathered at the scene of the explosion last night in the local government board offices in Westminster. The government inspector has made an examination on a portion of the building damaged by the explosion and places the loss at \$4,000. The vessel which contained the explosive material was placed in the cellar of the local board offices. The Times says if such extremists are really going to reply with dynamite to any measure they disapprove of it is certain the day of remedial legislation is over.

Later, 1 p. m.—Later and closer inspection shows that the explosion occurred from the outside of the building.

No arrests are yet made in connection with the explosion. The police noticed nothing suspicious about the building before the explosion occurred. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "In many maps of London the local government board office is marked as the home office. It is thought the attempt to blow up the former building was made with the idea that it was the latter. Sir Wm. Harcourt, the home secretary, being very obnoxious to Fenians."

New York, March 16.—A reporter saw Patrick Egan and asked him what he thought of the attempt to blow up the government offices in London.

"There is no people under the sun," said Egan, "so subject to a panic as the English people. Here a common explosion of gas-pipe or something similar occurs in a set of offices as it might anywhere, but just because they are government offices the cry is raised, 'Oh, its dynamite.' Later they turn to the Irish dynamite. 'It is Ireland, of course.' I dare say if Sheridan had been there they would have put him down as connected with it."

"Do you think the land league funds paid for this new outrage, and why do they attach any political significance to it at all?"

"If it were the house of parliament one might understand it, but they are merely government offices which are at least three hundred yards away with a block of buildings between. Now what politics can there be in an office explosion?"

"They say you do not connect it with disturbances of any sort?"

"Without present information they can say or think nothing about it. We can discount the rumor, that is all. I am inclined to think the first report of its being a mere explosion of gas correct."

Rossa and Sheridan Interviewed.

O'Donovan Rossa was asked whether the explosion in London was caused by dynamite or was an accidental explosion of gas. He answered: "We could not follow our system unless we used dynamite and that is what caused the explosion. There was no accident about it."

"Do you think it was intended to destroy the building only or kill those within?"

"It was intended to do all the damage possible and it was done to show England she had better give Ireland her own parliament. England is at war with Ireland and Ireland should be at war with England."

The reporter was shown the following dispatch from Boston: "I congratulate you on the news from London this morning. I can collect money now in Boston."

[Signed] JNO. D. DRISCOLL.

Rossa said he had received to-day offers of money and he could obtain all that was needed.

In answer to a question as to what would next be done, he showed a letter advising him to publish in his paper the declaration of England signed by representative Irishmen. When that was done it could not be claimed that their actions were dishonorable. As for weapons all available ones should be used. This he said was his answer.

Patrick J. Sheridan whose extradition England has requested, said: "The work is that of Irishmen and is but an advance picket. Much more will follow. England will shortly see that she must either free Ireland or suffer the consequences."

Pat Crowe's Opinion.

Peoria, Illinois, March 16.—In an interview with Pat Crowe of this city to-day, he professed great exultation at the attempt to blow up the government buildings in London, but did not favor the means of destructive dynamite. His idea is to place 200 or 300 men in the large cities of England, with a few barrels of petroleum, and await a windy night, and at a preconcerted signal make one hundred conflagrations in as many cities; spread terror and destruction through the land and thus make the British lion howl for peace and accede to any terms. Pat grew flamboyant while depicting the scenes of terror thus caused. He dis-

claims any connection with the London explosion but rejoiced at its effect. He knew nothing about it till this morning. He thought Rossa might have been aware of the plot and thinks it undoubtedly the work of the Fenians. Crowe does nothing to assist the cause of revolution but hears what the other fellows are doing with pleasure. He applauds the men from a distance and occasionally receives suggestions. He is a great conspirator with his mouth but harmless otherwise.

Chicago, March 16.—Hon. John Finerty, congressman elect from the Third Illinois district, was interviewed in regard to the attempt to blow up the government buildings in London. He said: "I may say that I am sorry it was not more successful. I applaud the Irish in everything they do to get rid of England and persecution. England brought this on herself, and Gladstone more than anyone else has to thank himself for it. In Forster's Middlemarch speech quoted against him by the Tories, does he not say agitation will be useless till the Clerkenwell prison was blown up. Of course I regret any innocent persons should suffer but sympathy for the few of this class is entirely over-ridden by the feelings of commiseration I have for the great mass of Irish people. My countrymen are starving and the British government will not aid them. They have reached the point where they must fight it down, and I am glad to see them do it to free Ireland and cut the throats of those who are choking the life out of her. If a race war springs out of this it will not be regretted by Irishmen."

CHICAGO.

Statement of Pork Business—Fire Traps Needing Attention.

Special to the Gazette.

Chicago, Ill., March 16.—Howard, White & Co's., commercial circular shows the hogs packed in this market during the year ending March 1st, 1883, was 4,223,000, a decrease of 878,000 compared with last year. The packing during the past summer season was 1,665,000, a decrease of 67,000 compared with last summer. The packing for the winter season was 2,578,000, an increase of 190,000 compared with last winter. The falling off in the aggregate is attributed to the decreased supply of hogs in the country, higher prices and restrictions on exportations making the packers cautious. The average weight of hogs packed during the summer was 218 against 213 in 1881 and 214 in 1880. The average weight the winter season was 255 against 256 the previous year. Cattle slaughtered the past year 774,578.

Investigation made by reporters goes to show that many of the large apartment buildings in Chicago are veritable fire-traps demanding immediate attention.

In regard to the announcement that German incense against the importation of American hog products had been promulgated, Armour & Company say that the decrease will not have any effect on this year's crop, as there is no surplus whatever for export. Another large provision house here is gathering statistics from all parts of the country with the intention of convincing the German government that our hog products are worthy of acceptance.

MCGREGOR.

Capture of Bass Cavanaugh a Notorious Character Charged with Murder.

Special to the Gazette.

McGregor, March 16.—Bass Cavanaugh, a notorious character, came in on the evening train from Waco drunk. He walked around town about half an hour and learned by some source that Woody, a deputy United States marshal with Girard was after him. He took to the bushes and Woody and his man after him. When he struck the bushes he was two hundred yards ahead of Woody, who demanded him to halt. Cavanaugh would not and was fired upon and shot through the leg breaking it. Woody says his gun went off accidentally. Cavanaugh is wanted in Louisiana, also in this state for murder. A \$2,200 reward is offered for his capture in Louisiana. Cavanaugh was taken to Meridian on the Santa Fe night train.

The town is on a boom, twelve or fifteen buildings in course of construction. It has about one thousand inhabitants.

Collision.

Knoxville, Tennessee, March 16.—Between three and four o'clock this evening, at Limestone, ninety miles east of Knoxville, the eastern bound passenger train collided with a freight train. Both engines were wrecked, eight cars demolished and Wm. Whitlock, engineer, crushed beneath the passenger train. He was not extricated until noon. His injuries were fatal. Others were injured, but none killed.

The Floods.

Memphis, March 16.—A special to the associated press from Helena Arkansas says the river declined four inches the past twelve hours ending at 9 a. m. The gauge registers forty-five feet. This indicates a much more rapid fall than any time since the decline set in. The overflow began passing out the river going from this section south and through White river as well as through numerous breaks.

Z. E. Simmons, of Lexington, Ky., has purchased of J. Foster, of New York, the bay horse, Tom Bowling, 12 years old, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler.

TO BE CONTINUED.

General Brady Goes on With His Relation of the Romantic Star Route Story.

He Kicked Away the Stumbling Blocks and Dealt From the Bottom to His Friends.

Great Difficulty Experienced in Remembering the Considerations Which Affected Him.

The Witness Complacently Endures the Bitter Remarks and Scathing Inquiries of Counsel.

Long List of Retired Army Officers—The Jeannette Search—Capital Notes.

Washington, March 16.—After some delay caused by the difficulty experienced in filling the panel of the grand jury in the criminal court this morning General Brady again took the stand and was for a full hour cross-examined by Bliss. He did not remember that any incongruity in Miner's affidavit on the Tongue river route had attracted his attention. Witness described the method of preparing advertisements for miscellaneous service. The temporary contracts originally ran for six months but the term was afterward extended to one year. A contract might have been discontinued in order to put on better service and for other reasons. The power of the second assistant in that respect was broad, but in all cases excepted, and where the service was discontinued for cause, such as a failure to perform the service, it was required that the contractor be awarded one month extra pay. Witness could not remember whether or not he was required to post-bellinets of temporary service to be let.

Bliss instanced the Tongue river route and asked how the contract was to be made profitable by expedition when it was a losing contract at the old schedule.

Witness answered: "you will have to ask the contractors about this."

"You stated you expedited to make it profitable to the contractors. How expedited?"

"So as to get good service. We preferred to help contractors rather than oppress them. Whether it did or not is a matter for them."

Bliss pressed the question in a different form, witness answering he would not take a try-weekly service without expedition, when he was losing money on one trip per week. Where expedition was added, however, it seemed to benefit the contractors.

"How?"

Witness did not know. That was a question for the contractors.

Bliss inquired why the witness did not let the service under temporary contract instead of expediting.

He answered he did not now remember the considerations that affected his mind, but as a matter of fact no one in the world would take such service under contract.

He was asked how he proposed to get rid of the stumbling block of increasing the ridiculous low figure at which the original service had been taken to a profitable figure.

The witness answered: "We kicked the stumbling block out of our way in order to get just what we did, good service."

In answer to a question, why the route had not been re-let under miscellaneous letting, the witness called attention to the fact that the letting did not take place until the fall of 1878, when the lowest bid would in all probability have exceeded the figure to which the route had been expedited. When it was considered that it was a new route through a rough country, some such result might have been reached under a court of law in a round about fashion perhaps.

Bliss asked why the witness had lengthened the schedule time.

He answered it was only just where the schedule had been fixed and the contract taken or a misstatement of the distance.

"Then why did you tell Judge Kildner you could not do it on the Vermilion-Sioux Fall route?"

Because I do not remember there was any such misstatement of distance."

Bliss asked if the service was ever put up for an individual.

Witness said he sometimes accommodated his friends that way. The contractors were very well treated when he was assistant postmaster general.

"Yes, but that is not because of any curtailment of star service. It only results from an increased sale of stamps."

Bliss—"Did you always get expedited service at the lowest possible rate?"

"I say that I did, having received the affidavit of the contractor, having a general rule of my own, that the western service should not exceed over \$30 per mile, I tried to get it at that rate, and not to exceed it; and these nineteen routes show that we were getting it at much less."

Witness was asked why he allowed the contractor so much more for expedition than it actually cost as shown by the filed sub-contract such as upon the Eugene City Bridge Creek route.

He answered he was not dealing with sub-contractors. The contractor was held for service summer and winter. The sub-contractor was not bound to the department and could

throw up the service any time in mid-winter when the contractor was bound to immediately restore the service. He thought service on the Eugene City Bridge Creek route was chiefly let.

It was not the practice to increase a route where the service was being already inadequately performed. He saw Valle very infrequently while in the post-office department and could not remember how he learned Valle was going to assume the service for Miner, Peck & Company. He had probably been informed by the chief clerk. The congressional investigation in 1878 was the reason for not insisting upon the immediate establishment of the service at some contract with the Topon, Canon City, Fort McDermott and other routes. It was always better to grant a small allowance of time than to declare the contractor a failing contractor. There was a hundred reasons for this. Postmaster General Key had investigated the charge of extravagance against the witness. He was before the congressional committee in 1880 several times. He then testified that he got expedited service at less than the prorate and the statement was true.

Bliss—"Are you aware of twelve of the orders in this case were made prorate?"

"I am not. My assertion on yesterday was too broad and I now find seven orders made at less than the prorate."

These orders were given in detail by the witness. Eleven orders, he said, were made at the prorate and seven at less than the prorate. Witness meant that expedition and not increase was allowed at less than the prorate gauged by the contractor's affidavit.

Witness did not know there had been two affidavits upon one of the routes and so had no explanation to offer in relation to the instance cited by Bliss. Where the affidavit was most favorable to the contractor it had been accepted.

Bliss then took up the report of the proceedings of the congressional committee and asked the witness if his statements then made were true.

He asserted they were. He said if it was necessary to expedite a route and a contractor insisted upon the prorate compensation, it would be necessary to allow it or continue the service on the old schedule.

Bliss inquired what would be done if the figure was too high under his rule.

Answer—"We would say 'old fellow you will have to come down and make another proposition,' meanwhile we would continue the old service."

Some discussion took place in relation to this point, Bliss contending that the contractor could be forced to carry the mails upon the basis of the actual number of men and animals used regardless of the contractor's affidavit. Witness presumed the congressional investigation of 1880 had been brought on by his request for a deficiency appropriation of \$2,000,000. He was asked if he didn't say he had spent \$3,800,000 of the total appropriation of \$5,900,000 for 1879 before the 1st of January, 1879.

He answered that he did not remember. Of course the official papers would show. Did not know how many orders for expedition he made while second assistant. There were a number of them, over one hundred, but the postmaster-general made orders for larger sums.

Bliss—"Don't you know, you made ten times the number of orders made by your predecessors Rault and Tyner?"

Answer—"Oh, I presume I did. I thought myself ten times better an assistant postmaster-general than they were together. (Laughter) Tyner and Jewell did little. On the expedition it was not a part of Jewell's policy to increase the star routes or the steamboat service."

"You spoke of congress approving your acts. Where do you find that?"

Answer—"I regard the granting of the deficiency appropriation as an approval."

"Was that the only basis?"

Answer (sharply)—"That was enough."

Question—"Did they give you all you asked?"

Answer—"No, but they gave enough."

Question—"Then you asked for more than you needed?"

Answer—"Yes, for more than enough to make up the deficiency."

Witness did not take any official notice of sub-contractors as a rule.

Question—"Did you not say to Wm. Lyley in August, 1880, that if the sub-contract on the Mineral Park route was given to a certain person named, you would cut the service down to one trip a week?"

Ingersoll—"I object. Name the person."

The court—"Yes, that must be done."

Bliss—"One Jeannette."

Ingersoll—"I object again."

Merrick argued that the witness must answer any and every question, and cited the Massachusetts case as authority.

The court said when the defendant went upon the stand he was protected in the same degree as other witnesses and the same thing was true of this cross-examination but the question might be asked. It depended upon the nature of the answer whether or not it could be rebutted. The question was again put and the witness answered that he did not remember having had any such conversation. He had felt like saying such things about Jennings because he rendered such a miserable service. He remembered the San Antonio-Corpus Christi route and the contractor James P. Price.

Bliss produced one of Price's drafts and asked if the witness had ever had that paper in his possession. Witness objected, meanwhile the witness closely examined the paper.

Merrick expressed his intention of showing that these two drafts for \$1,250 each and \$2,000 in money had been placed on Brady's desk while he was

Continued on Eighth Page.